FOR THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE-AN ATTACK ON CONTROLLER GREEN. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen resterday afternoon the Commissioner of Public Works
was authorized to place at the disposal of the State Centennial Commissioners such of the paintings, the property of the city, as he and they may select for exhibition

at Philadelphia in the Centennial Exhibition.

Alderman Bryan Reilly introduced a resolution few-York Elevated Railroad Company from laying its tracks across the Battery Park. A long debate Bowed, in which it was stated that the Park Commisdoners (President Stebbins voting in the negative) had horized the Company to lay the tracks within the railing from the corner of Battery-place and Greenwich-st. Alderman Bryan Reilly said that this encroachment on the Battery was opposed by the people in the lower part of the city, and it was generally believed that this was the first step toward taking the Battery for a depot for the elevated railroads. The resolution was referred to

the Committee on Law. Alderman Pinckney presented an amendment to the Hack Ordinance fixing special rates for carrying passengers from the Grand Central Depot to the ferries. A resolution to clean the City Hall, paint the woodwork, &c., was referred. The Committee on the Centennial Celebration was directed to make arrangements for a civic reception to Dom Pedre II., Emperor of Brazil. The bill of Cor-nelius J. Farley, \$1,535, for carriage hire of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council incurred in the reception and entertainment of King Kalakaua, was ordered to be paid. The Controller was directed to pay bill of \$578 of Gilmere's 22d Regiment Band for music furnished at Vice-President Wilson's obsequies.

An ordinance was adopted authorizing the Controller to borrow a sum not exceeding \$2,666,666 66, and to

sue bonds therefor from time to time on the cail of the re than \$1,000,000 in any one year-for the construction of the bridge over the East River.

Alderman Secry then presented the following resolu-

Alderman Secry then presented the following resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Whereas, It is shown by the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, made to this Board June 17, 1875, that Andrew H. Green, during the 12 years of his service as one of the Commissioners of Public Parks, illegally and corruptly received for his own use large sums of public moneys, the only authorit for the receipt of said moneys being, in most instances, resolutions offered in the Board of Park Commissioners by Thomas C. Fields, now a fugitive from justice; therefore be it

Recolved, That the said report of the Commissioners of Accounts be taken from the file and referred to the Committee on the Law Department, with instructions to said Committee to report back to the Board as soon as possible after consultation with the proper authorities, what course it is advisable for the city to purson in order to received as aforesaid by Andrew H. Green.

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts referred

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts referred to in this resolution was made to the Board of Aidermon July 17, 1875, in response to a request from the Board. The Commissioners state that Mr. Green receive following amounts while Treasurer of the Park Co.

Sion:
Salary from April 15, 1859, to May 9, 1859, and
from Oct. 6, 1859, to April 20, 1870, including
back pay and extra compensation.
Amount chained as statutory allowance from April
17, 1857, to April 20, 1870.

3,902 46
1,800 00
7,707 00

CANAL ENLARGEMENT. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CHAMBER OF COM-

MERCE. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the cor tion of the improvement of the canals. S. D. Babcock, the President of the Chamber, occupied the chair.

8. B. Ruggles presented a se ies of resolutions, the first of which congratulated the Chamber on the fact that the Legislature had granted its request, by an almost unan-nous vote, in placing the canals under the charge of a single superintendent. It was also deemed a matter of congratulation for all commercial bodies, business men, and holders of real estate in New-York, that the Legislature had finally passed the necessary resolution for sub-mitting the proposed amendment, affecting the vital re-form of the canal system, to the vote of the pec-The second resolution sets forth with highest satisfaction the substantial second in respect to the canal policy of the State which now exists between the two great political parties, and which are now so fully agreed in respect to the vital also expresses the full concurrence of the Chamber with the opinions of the Governor in his special message of the preent importance of completing such enlargement of the Eric Canal before the opening of navigation in the present Spring. It also concurred in the opinion expressed in the message that the depth of seven feet may advantageously be increased to 712 or 8 feet. It is claimed that the low price of materials and the scanty employment of labor and the vital interests of consumers and canal, are circumstances which demand the attention of the Legislature on the subject, and which make the pre-ent an advantageous time in which to begin the work. Another reason urged in the resolution is "in addition to the depressed condition of the commerce and begins to transporters in decreasing the cost of navigating the Another reason arged in the resolution is "in addition to the depressed condition of the commerce and business of the city, especially the constantly increasing dangers with which they are menaced by the superior difference and activity of the Governments and corporate bodies of the neighboring States and of the Canadian Dominion, seeking through the great improvements in their channels of intercourse, now in rapid progress, to divert from the State the diminished intercourse which it yet retains." The third resolution claims that in view of the considerations presented the Logislature will spare no effort and submit to no needless delay in adopting such legislation as the exigencies of the State so plainly require.

egistation as the expendies of the state so plantly require.

Mr. Ruggles said that a very valuable book, presented by the State Engineer, showed conclusively that the speed of the boars could be increased 25 per cent by increasing the depth of water to eight feet. He said that the Governor proposed to appropriate \$400,000 for this improvement, and urged that the Chamber stand by him in this expenditure. Col. F. A. Conslinz, in seconding the resolutions, assured the Chamber that it had been shown that there is \$1,600,000 in the treasury to be devoted to this special object, and that it would not add one mill to the taxation of the State. The resolutions were then adopted.

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

CHILD SUDDENLY MISSED WHILE AT PLAY-A BROOKLYN MERCHANT'S UNEXPLAINED ABSENCE

Mary Francis Wood, the little granddaughter of J. B. Lawson of No. 140 West One hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday evening, and has not since been seen or heard from by her friends. The child is 8 years of age, stender, of dark complexion, hatr and eyes, and was dressed when last seen in a navy blue flannel suit trimmed with light bine, shepherd's plaid cloak and cape, and brown straw

Mr. Lawson said that when his granddaughter re turned from school on Wednesday her mother gave her permission to play with some other children who had gathered near the house. Winte they were playing, Mary ran around the corner into Sixth-ave. She did not come back, and the calldren ran after her and began to sea ch for her hiding place, as they believed that she had concealed herself somewhere for fun. Not fluding any trace of her they became alarmed and reported the child's disappearance to her mother and grandfather. The search was renewed in every direction, but up to last evening no trace of the child had been found. The child had valuable carrings in her cars and her clothing was valuable It was therefore thought that the child had been entired away for the purpose of robbery. Others believe that she has been taken by some one who was riding along the avenue and carried into the country for a froile. The disappearance of the child, who was a general favorite with all who knew her, caused great excitement in the neighborhood. Superintendent Walling has detailed several detectives to assist in the search.

Elijah W. Nichols, who for many years has been engaged in the willow-ware and house-furnishing business at Fulton and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn, and is well known throughout the city, last Tuesday morning left his residence at No. 189 Livingston-st., in that city, to go to his place of business. On his way he stopped at the butcher's and ordered meat for his dinner. Since that time he has not been heard from. Before leaving home he appeared to be in good spirits. Fears are entertained he appeared to be in good spirits. Fears are entertained that after he left the butcher's shop his mind suddenly became affected, and that then he wandered away and perhaps committed suicide. It appears that about five weeks ago Mr. Nichols acted a little strangely for a short time, but since then he has appeared rational and cheerful. It is esserted that he has suffered by the universal depression in business, and has given notes to his creditors for \$14,000, some of which have gene to protest.

On the day when he disappeared those to whom he owed money were to have held a consultation with him regarding payment, but they will take no action at present.

Considerable gossip is created in Stock Exchange circles by the disappearance of W. E. Conner, a stockbroker of No. 30 Broadest, whe was a confidential cierk in the employ of Fisk, Belden & Co. during the first Black Friday troubles. Mr. Conner's absence from the city is attributed to the fact that he is desired as a witness in the suits now on trial which grow out of the transactions on that day. It is expected that he will return in a few days.

ANOTHER CABLE INTERRUPTION.

BREAK IN THE DIRECT CABLE LINE NEAR PICTOU, N. S .- BELIEF THAT IT IS DUE TO VIOLENCE. The Direct Cable is again interrupted, this time near Pictou, N. S. The officers were made ac quainted with the fact on Monday, when the interruption occurred, but decided not to make it public, inasmuch as the operations of the Company were not interrupted. The direct cable is laid in two sections, one extending from Rye Beach, N. H., to Torbay, N. S., and the other section from the latter place to the coast of Ireland. It is the short cable which has been interrupted, and to overcome the obstruction, the messages have been sent over the land lines to connect with the main cable. The officers have no knowledge as to the causes of the interruption, but are impressed with the belief that violence

must have been used. This is the fourth time that the cable has been broken, each time, the officers claim, under such circumstances as to lead to the impression that violence must have been used. According to the official report, adopted March 28, the company's line was completed and opened for public traffic on Sept. 15, 1875. On Sept. 27 it was interrupted, but was repaired by the Faraday on Nov. 5. Scarcely had the Faraday returned to England when the line was again broken on Dec. 10. It was again repaired and opened for traffic on Jan. 10, 1876. On Jan. 23, 1876, the line was interrupted for the third time, and it place in the Ireland-Nova Scotia section of the company's cable, and the last in the Nova Scotia-New-Hampshire section. All these breakages occurred in parts of the company's line which were laid in the Summer of 1874, in water from 70 to 100 fathoms deep, and at a distance of 80 to 100 miles from the nearest land. During the whole of two fishing seasons and one Winter these sections remained intact and uninjured. Looking at these facts, with the coincidence that each break took place so soon after the return of the Faraday, and followed up with false reports as to the quality of the company's cable, the directors invited S.r William

lowed up with false reports as to the quality of the company's cable, the directors invited Sir William Thompson, F. R. S., and Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F. R. S., to investigate the circumstances attending the first two fractures, and to express their opinion on the state of the company's properly.

Those gentlemen in their report stated: "We think it well to state definitely that our experiments and examinations of the cable convince us it is one of an extremely strong form; that it has suffered no deteriorat on whatever from its immersion for a period of about a year and a half in the sea, and that the tractures have been caused by violence applied by an instrument, and not by any abrasion or ruboing, or any influence of that kind." Rejering to the break of Sept. 27, 1875, which occurred in a depth of about 70 fathous of water, where the cable has 18 sheathing wires, surrounded by two thicknesses of serving laid on and coafed with compound, the experts say that the breakage "occurred in a perfect cable and through thoroughly sound metal," and was "caused by the whole having been torn assunder under a violent tensile strain."

On the occasion of the second fracture a portion of the cable was taken up and tested up to rupture in a chain cable proving machine, and the results obtained in three experiments varied from seven to seven and one-eighth tons. The third rupture was also demonstrated to have been the result of violence. The scientists engaged in maxing the in-estigation further reported that if a fishing vessel, having hooked the cable accidentally, brought it up to the surface and endeavored to get the anabor on lovard, the cable could not be broken in the process, but limit with wind enough to render a speed of five or six knots attainable by sail, a sailing vessel of 80 tons could, if hundled for the purpose of doing so, break the cable without lifting it to the surface, and that with a sicam vessel so handled the operation would be still more casy.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS. The Spring opening at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s retail store at Broadway and Nineteenth-st., took place yesterday, and from early morning until late in the afternoon the store was throughd with ladies. On the first floor rich and costly silks were exhibited to all the new shades of marine blue, jasper, amethyst, feuire, Russe, citron clair, and eglantine, which, from their artistic arrangement, presented every shade to the best advautage. On the counter opposite the silks, laces of elegant pattern and design were displayed, the most costly being two specimens of real point lace at \$150 and \$200 per yard. But the greatest number of visitors was on the floor where the ladies' evening costumes were to be seen. These were shown on the fifth floor in a room lit with gas, which enabled visitors to see the dresses just as they would appear in the ball-room or in the parlor at night. There were fifteen of these elegant costnines leach varying from the other in style and trimming, but of such rich appearance that ladies found it difficult to determine which one was most to be admired. There were two or three, however, which seemed to attract more attention than the others. One of these was made of pink brocade silk en train, high and low corsage waist, trimmed elaborately with flowers across the front and on both sides. The bottom of the skirt was trimmed with crepe lisse plaining, the fold of the silk being formed into a fringe, which prejected be-neath the plaiting, and a cream-colored sash was graceexquisite draping on the sides, with a satin sash, bows, and flowers. In the department where ladies walking and carriage dresses are sold there were many which were much admired. They are made in every style and

were much admired. They are made in every style and of all kinds of fabrics.

Each department of the establishment had been fully replenished with fresh imported goods, and the visitors did not fail to visit each in its turn. There was a fine display of cleaks in the cleak department, and next to the room for helies' contumes the crowd was greatest in the part of the building where cloaks were shown. The materials of which the cloaks were made were Siellenne, silk, and Cashmere, and the styles most in favor were the dolman, the entrassier, and sneque shapes. The mourning department was replete with all the novelities in black goods, consisting of plain plaid, damassé and broaded grenadines and Mexicaines. The colored dresponds department was well supplied with all the new materials from Europe. The principal goods in demand in this department are striped matelasse, striped and plain cashmere, and gauzeline in foru and light and dark shades.

A STEAMER'S COLLISION WITH A BRIDGE. THE CITY OF HARTFORD DAMAGED BY STELLING THE AIR LINE BRIDGE AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN .-

TWO PERSONS REPORTED INJURED. A dispatch from New-Haven states that at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the steamer City of Hartford was passing down the river, at Middle own, the boat missed the draw of the Air Line Bridge over the Connecticat River, and, striking her bow against the west side of the pier next to the first pier, carried away the spon west of the draw. The pilots of the steamboat state that their steering apparatus became deranged, and that the soat, as a consequence, became nnmanageable. A passenger on board at the time makes the following statement:

the following statement:

The river was very much swollen and the current running at a rapid rate. When immediately opposite the draw the steamer verred to the right, missing the draw entirely and striking the second span on the west side. The prior house and forward part of the cabin were demolished, the pilots escaping with difficulty. The weight of the tron across the decks held the steamer securely in the middle of the stream just below the draw, where she now lies with her decks mearly on a level with the water. Her hall was damaged by striking against the pier, but she is not expected to sink. The depth of the water is about 25 feet. The force of the collision over-airred the fires and set fire to the woodwork, but by the prompt use of the hear the flames were extinguished. Great excitement prevailed among the passengers, especially as the granding of the hear against the from-work produced an alarming noise; they rushed sft, and as soon as practicable were all landed directly opposite the scene of the disaster. The pilot and one of the crew are the only ones ascertained to have been injured.

At the office of the Company it was stated that the

At the office of the Company it was stated that the pilot-house passed under the span with slight injury. It was the upper tier of state-rooms that came in collision with it. These were crushed in, and the debris borne down upon the piles of freight on the lower deck. As there was no fall the mass of iron has not, it was thought by the officers of the boat, injured the hull. The freight will arrive in this city this morning. The damage to the bridge is estimated at \$50,000. Work of repairing will be begun as soon as practicable. The traffic of the road will not be interrupted, as passencers are transferred by means of the ferry. The steamer City of Hartford is one of the oldest boats on the line. An investigation will be held as to the cause of the disaster.

#### THE HARLEM FLATS.

EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH. An examination of the Harlem Flats, on the east side of Fourth-ave., between Ninety-eighth and Onehundred-and-eighth-sis., was made yesterday by Prof. C. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health; W. De F. Day, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, and Augustus Viele, M. D., Health Inspector for the Harlem District. Last some year of the worst places in the district were covered with ashes and fresh earth. In some places the covering was fifteen feet in depth. The road-beds of the avenues and of some of the cross streets were also raised by earth fillings to the proper level, and large sewers were laid in Second-ave. and in One-hundred-and-sixth-st. It is the wish of the Board of Health to complete the work of filling and draining this district as soon as possible, in order to do away with the necessity of using disinfectants. At present the worst part of the district is at One-hundred-and-seventh-st, between Second and Fourth-aves. This is

now a marsh without drainage, partially filled during the Summer by stagnant water. In making the road-bed of Lexington-ave, across this place the weight of the filling forced up above the surface of the water a large quantity of black mud, which, if left uncovered, will give a most offensive odor when the warm weather sets in. East of Third-ave, between Ninety-eighth and One-hundred-and-second-sta, is also a large area of low land, which has been partially reclaimed by a filling of ashes and earth to a depth of aix feet or more. The Health Commissioners desire that a large drain be made to carry off the water, and, also, that the street aweepings of the city be put upon the surface.

face.
It is thought that an appropriation of \$15,000, for filling and drainage purposes, would be sufficient to free the district from all malaria, and render it suitable for building purposes. The Board of Health intends to make such representation before the Board of Public Works at its next meeting.

THE CLAFLIN REVENUE SUITS. JUDGE BLATCHFORD SUSTAINS THE DEMURRER OF THE DEFENSE.

In the suits of the United States against H. B. Claffin and others, action was brought to recover the sums of \$940,000 and \$560,000 for alleged undervaluations of importations and for penalties. In the first suit there were fifteen and in the second seven transactions; upon each transaction there were two counts. The declaration was demurred to on the ground that the counts were insufficient to maintain the actions, and that the defendants were not bound to answer them. It was claimed that counts 7, 9, 11, and 13 of the second declaration were bad, as they were based on the act of 1823. but involved transactions occurring since the Revised Statutes were passed; that all the counts for double values were bad because the second section of the act of 1823 was repealed by the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866; that the fine of not less that \$50 and not more than \$5,000 imposed by the act of 1866, and by the Revised Statutes, was not a civil remedy, but a punishwas repaired on March 1. The first two fractures took | ment for crime, which could only be imposed upon a conviction on an indictment by a grand jury; that, therethe counts in both declarations were insufficient, because in none of them was it charged that the defendants had any actual intention to defraud the United States, nonintent being by the laws of 1874 of itself a complete exoneration.

The demurrer was argued at great length by George Bliss, United States District-Attorney, for the Government, and by William M. Evarts and Elihu Root for the defendants. Yesterday Judge Benedict rendered a decision in the United States District Court sustaining the demurrer. The following is the decision in part:

sion in the United States District Court sustaining the demurrer. The following is the decision in part:

It is quite clear that the second section of the act of March 3, 1823, must be regarded as having been repealed by the Revised Statutes. The effect of such repeals is to destroy the right of the plaintiffs to recover under said second section in respect of any acts done after the enactment of the Revised Statutes. Therefore, counts 7, 9, 11, and 13 of the second declaration are bad. As a portion of the act of 1823 is embraced in Section 3,009 of the Revised Statutes, and as the provisions of the second section of that act are not contained in the Revised Statutes, and as the provisions of the second section of the hose provisions were general and permanent in their mature, it follows that Congress has declared by Section 5,596 that the provisions of the second section of the Act of 1823 were repealed or superseded by a subsequent act. It must be heid that the omission to enact in the Revised Statutes the second section of the act of 1823, while another portion of that act is enacted in the Revised Statutes, is a legislative declaration by Congress that on Dec. 1, 1873, and prior to the cancement of the Revised Statutes, is a fersiality declaration by Congress that on Dec. 1, 1873, and prior to the cancement of the Revised Statutes, is a fersiality declaration by Congress that on Dec. 1, 1873, and prior to the cancement of the Revised Statutes, is a fersiality declaration by the act of 1866, and it must be held that it was not in force after the act of 1866 was enacted.

The question presented as to whether causes of action falling within the terms of the second section of the act.

superseded omy by the act of 1806, and it must be held that it was not in force after the act of 1806 was enacted.

The question presented as to whether causes of action falling within the terms of the second section of the act of 1823, and which arose prior to the enactment of the Revised Statutes (on June 22, 1874), can be presented on or after the latter date, has been heretofore ruled by me in favor of such prosecution. But the views presented in regard to the effect of Section 5,596 of the Revised Statutes were not as fully considered as they have been. It follows that all the odd numbered counts in both of the declarations must be held void. As to the even numbered counts, all those in the first suit, and counts 2, 4 and 6, in the second suit, are founded on Section 4 of the act of 1866; while counts 8, 10, 12, and 14, of the second suit, are founded on Section 3,082 of the Revised Statutes. These sections are substantially identical. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that the fourth section of the act of 1866 was designed to punish as a crime that which before had subjected an offender to only civil liability or quasi-civil Emblity. Besides the forfishere of the offending merchandise the only penalty imposed is that the offender shail be lined in a sum not exceeding \$5,000 and not less than \$50, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both. The fine is manifestly a line not to be recovered by a civil action, but to be imposed after a conviction on a tink for a crime, as a punishment for which the Court may, in its discretion, infliet imprisonment either with or vithout the imposition of a fine. No such imprisonment can be inflicted as the result of a civil action. Moreover this is un action of debt, and in each of the even numbered counts the plaintiffs call in the sum of \$5,000 as a debt. But the statute does not impose a penalty or fine of any sum otherwise tran by the discretion of the Court in fixing such as the fixing such as fixed on a trial. It follows that all the even nu ing such sum after a verdet on a tra-

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION-ADDRESS BY

DOBMAN,B. EATON. The Young Women's Christian Association this city, whose organization and work were fully doscribed in The Tribune last December, formally took possession of its new building at No. 7 East Fifteenthst, last evening. The occasion was marked by a social rated with flowers, which were furnished by friends of the Association. Among those present were Mayor Wickham, Dorman B. Eaten, Morris K. Jesup, Elliott F. Shepard, the Kev. Dr. S. I. Prime, John Sparks, F. K. Thurber, Russell Sturgis, jr., Judge Speir, Riley A. Brick, Bowles Colgate, James Stokes, G. W. Carleton, and

Morris K. Jesup, who presided, after calling the assembly to order, introduced the Rev. Mr. Kerr, who offered a prayer. Mr. Jesup then congratulated the Association on its removal from its old quarters in Irving-place to its handsome and commodious building, and also upon the fact that an order of the Supreme Court changed its name to the "Young Women's Christian Association." He also read a statement of the financial condition of the Association, showing that the original cost of the new building was \$65,500, and repairs, furniture, &c., amounted to \$10,000.

It is also proposed to make an addition to the building at a cost of \$25,000. Between \$40,000 and \$50,000 remains to be raised by the Associastop. Dorman B. Eston was next introduced, and spoke of the benevolent aspects of woman's work for her own sex. In looking over the report of the Association he had found that it was composed of a band of women who were working in the spirit of the Gospet, and in ways wise and sagacious, which were well adasted to uplift and encourage without cofeebling. To bring women at the two extremes of society together so that one smuld receive advice and opportunity from the other was one object of the Association. In reading the returns of the police justices he had found that there were 84,000 arrests during the past year; out of 400 felonies, 84 were committed by women; out of 7,000 assaults, women were the offenders in 1,000 cases; of 13,000 persons arrested for disorderly conduct, 7,000 tion. Dorman B. Eaton was next introduced, and spoke 7,000 assaurs, women were the onemers in 1,000 cases, of 13,000 persons arrested for disorderly conduct, 7,000 were women; and out of 20,207 arrests for intextation, 13,790 were of women. This, he said, showed the moral condition of women in this city and woman's opportunity to work in their behalf. An address was also delivered by the Rev. Robert R. Booth of the University Place

Presity-terian Church.

The new building of the Association is 75 by 103 feet in dimensions, and three stories in hight. On the first floor are the library, reasing room, parlor, and employment-room; on the second floor are class-trooms, a servns, and three stories in hight. On the first is library, reading room, parlor, and employ-on the second floor are class-rooms, a servand a reading and writing class-room, while the third door are situated the studies of the Association.

#### SHAKERISM EXPLAINED.

SHAKERISM EXPLAINED.

A DELEGATION FROM MOUNT LEBANON IN BROOKLYN.
A delegation of Shakers from the Mount Lebanon Community held a public meeting hat evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There were upon the stage six women and five men, the former wearing the plant brown dresses and simple straight bonnets of their stage six women and five men, the former wearing the plant brown dresses and simple straight bonnets of their stages in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There were now 18 lilings, and a quarter, w. B. Billings, leaves the Chicago Newsboys' Home, lectured on "Shakerism" He said there were now 18 communities of Shakers, each having about 60 families. He spoke of Mother Ann Lee, the great Shaker isach, the visions and inviscies, telling of the perils of her voyage to the shakers. There were now, he said, three shaker societies in this State—at Mount Lebanon, at Groveland in Livingston County, and at Watervilet, near Albany. He also told of the various revivals which had occurred among the Shakers.

After the singing of more Shaker hymns, an address was the singing of more Shaker hymns, an address was the "Judgment of the shakers."

After the singing of more Shaker hymns, an address was the "Shakers and the singing of more Shaker hymns, an address was the "Shaker shade" occurred among the Shakers.

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goods, flowers, feathers, laces, trimmings, silks, and vel-vets. There were ribbons in shades to match all the pre-vailing colors worn in silks, and in almost endless variety. There was also a great variety of flowers and feathers, nany of which were pronounced exquisite by the many ladies of critical taste who went to inspect the many ladies of critical taste who went to inspect them. A very attractive display of bonnets was made, and the differences in shape and trimming were very numerous, and furnished an attractive field of study to the persons present at the opening. The bonnet which, perhaps, was the most admired, was the "Rose Michel." It is made of white French chip, trimmed with silk of camellia color, a spray of ity leaves and cream roses. The greatest novelty in the "Rose Michel" hat was that which had a crown of silver-gray silk trimmed with real Duchesse point lace surrounded by a wreath of pale pink "ragged sailors" and fern leaves. The trimming-silk department was very attractive, presenting every shade that can possibly be used by dressmakers.

THE FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD. The report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of the Fort Washington Ridge Road was presented yesterday to Judge Donohue, is Supreme Court, Chambers, for confination. It was opposed by property-holders, represented by William Tracy, on the ground of defects in the inception of the proceeding. He claimed that in the frequent transfers of power between the Commissioner of Public Works and the Department of Parks there was an interval when neither had a right to map out a street, and in that interval the original map of this street was made; that the published notice of application for the making of this street was altogether insufficient in only stating the general direction of the proposed street, instead of its

general direction of the proposed street, instead of its exact bounds as required by law, and finally, the order appointing the Commissioners omitted entirely a part of the work.

Hugh L. Cole, for the Controller, presented similar objections, and then on behalf of the city argued that all these objections were nugatory, the proceeding having been began under the charter of 1873, that charter giving juil power to the D partment of Public Works.

Works.

Mr. Shaw for property-owners desiring the improvement, made a long argument in favor of the confirmation. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE

The second day's session of the annual meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference began yesterday at 9 a. m. in the Halsey Street Church, Newark, Bishop Scott in the chair. The following named preachers were elected to elder's orders in the fourth year's class: Thomas C. Mayham, Eleander Jamieson, Albert R. Shaw, William H. Ruth, James W. Marshall, George F. Apgar, Ellis F. Biscoe, Sylvanus D. Decker, George W. Smith. The following were continued on trial: J. P. W. Blattenburger, Willard F. Warner, William McKane, Richard W. Copeland, Peter G. Blight, Daniel Jones. The following Crone, R. Winans, D. Graves, B. Day. When the presentations for full connection were acted upon, Bishop Janes propounded the disciplinary questions. He commented upon each question as it was read and an swered, and offered words of advice to the candidates. swered, and offered words of acytic to the cambidates.
John H. Turnbull, John C. Davison, Sylvanus Harris,
Burril Smith, Edwin N. Crasto, Enoch Menelam, John T.
Michael, Edward M. Gaston, Frederick Bloom, Louis E.
Burgoss, Joseph A. Owen, and Henry C. Waitney were
admitted. At 3 p. in. the missionary sermon was delivcrea in 8t. Paul's Church by the Rev. S. Parsons. At
7:30 p. in. a missionary anniversary was held in the Central Church, addresses being delivered by the Rev. H. A.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE ELEVATED RAILWAY. Yesterday morning the workmen of the New-York Elevated Railway Company, engaged in laying the foundations for a side track, proceeded to take up por-Greenwich-st. They were driven from their work by the proprietor, assisted by his porters, and for a short time there was imminent danger of a serious fight. The Superintendent of the road at once called upon the police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and the entire reserve the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and the entire reserve force was sent to the scene. At this is, c a large crowd had assembled, but it was composed chiefly of speciators and the police had no difficulty in dispersing the throng. One arrest only was made, of a porter employed in the house. He was taken before Justice Bixby, who discharged him on the ground that resist mee to the extension of the rairest is a subject for the civil couris to settle. Mr. Patten, the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, claims that he owns the ground to the center of the street. During the remainder of the day the work proceeded quietly under the protection of the police.

MERCHANTS' EMBARRASSMENTS.

The creditors of E. R. Steinhardt met yester day at the office of Register Dayton, and accepted ten cents on the dollar in full for their claims, and consented to the debtor's discharge.

The creditors of Gabriel Zabinski, shoe dealer, met yesterda t the office of Register Dayton, and chose Henry Ko. assignee.

J. & J. A. Joseph, blacking manufacturers, at Nos. 15 and 17 Crosby-st., have been adjudged bankrupts by Register Dayton, on the petition of nine creditors. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to \$66,000.

MR. ROWEN AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Henry C. Bowen did not meet the Special Committee of Plymouth Church at the residence of H. L. Pratt last evening. He sent a letter explaining his abdisclose. It was conjectured that Mr. Bowen's refusal to appear was based on the determination of the Committee at the previous meeting not to receive the testimony of Mr. Bradshaw, whom Mr. Bowen wished to introduce as and which are now so fully agreed in respect to the vital fully draped across the front and back. Another was fully draped across the first full legal depth of seven feet of water and back. Another was fully draped across the first full legal depth of seven feet of water and back. Another was fully draped across the full legal depth of seven feet of water and back. Another was fu Iramed a reply to Mr. Bowen's hote. Mr. Socarman said no report would be made on the case at the church meeting this evening; that the present attitude of the Committee would not preclude the introduction of witnesses by Mr. Bowen, and that the next meeting of the Committee would take place next Tuesthy or Thursday evening, as best suited the pleasure of Mr. Bowen.

GEN. DIX ON CHURCH TAXATION.

SPIRITED PROTEST AGAINST SUCH A STEP-A TAX

ON THE WORSHIP OF GOD.

From a Letter in The Albany Journal.
Surprised and prieved to learn that the I wan surprised and prieved to learn that the taxation of entreh edities had been seriously and even earnestly advocated before the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly. It is virtually a proposition to impose a tax on the worship of Abnighty God, unless it is rendered in the open air or in some building already subject to taxation. No one objects to the taxation of any enurch property devoted to secular uses. It is the imposition of taxes on houses of worship that is so objected to as a profamation of that which should be held sacred. \* \* It is difficult to conceive that the proposition could have had its origin in any other breast than one unfriendly to all church organizations, or one in which the love of money is the predominant passion. If those who have set on foot his movement want more money, let them tax their rum, their tobacco, their pictures, fast horses, game-dozs, liquor saloons, dance-houses, clubs, theaters, diamonds, equipages—everything, in short, which ministers to their pleasures, their tastes, and their sensual indulgences. Nay, let them tax their reminaries of learning, their institutions devoted to human schenes, and even the grounds in which the unconscious lones of their ancestors repose, rather than invade with mercenary exactions the edilices devoted to the worship of Almighty God and to the teaching of our duty to Him and our neighbors.

Some of the abettors of this movement have had the neighbors.
Some of the abettors of this movement have had the

Some of the abettors of this movement have had the magnanimity is let us understand that they are ready to compromise with the Sovereigh Ruler. Thay will make reasonable concessions. They will allow one thousand dollars of the value of each of His churches to be exempt from taxation, and only exact of Him payment on the residue. They may, perhaps, go so far as to allow Him two thousand dollars—as much as it would cost a well-to-do farmer to house his horses and his horned cattle. There is a degree of sublimity in this condescension which begrars all comment, and I discuss it. With those who think the Almighty sufficiently honored by rendering Him homage in buildings no better than barns and outhouses, no matter how abundant the pecuniary means of the vorshipers, and who attach no more sanctity to one class of these edifices than to the other, it would be equally fruitless and humiliating to hold any parley or conference. In manifold

HOME NEWS.

PHERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUDNUTS IN BROADWAY.

Ba. m. 36'. Noon. 38'. 3p. m. 40°. Midnight, 33°.

Bighest during the day. 40°. Lowest, 33°.

Average, 36°. same day, 1875, 45°s'.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

St. James Hotel—Councilor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington... Fifth Avenue Hotel—Congressman George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass., Congressman William H. Barnum of Connecticut, and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston... Windsor Hotel—Congressman C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y. ... Everett House—Charles F. Maconnaid, Superintendent of the Money Order Burean of the Post-Office Department; Prof. Ezra Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., and Prof. George E. Day of New Harven... Grand Hotel—Prof. M. B. Riddle of New York... Metropolitan Hotel—Mayor Philip Becker of Buffalo... St. Denis Hotel—The Eav. John F. W. Ware of Boston... St. Nicholas Hotel—George Jerome, Collector of Customs at Detroit. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Applications were filed last week with the Department of Hulldings for the erection of 26 buildings, at a total out of \$215,850.

The steamer Drew of the People's Line to Albany made a short trial trip yesterday, preparatory to the reopening of the line for the season on Saturday next. The foreign mail from this city yesterday con-

sisted of 35,181 letters, 70 bags of papers, and 553 registered letters. It was carried by the steamers Wieland and Claribel. Delia Bemis, charged with being the proprietress of a disorderly house on Greene st., was committed yesterday in default of \$1,000 to answer at the Washington Place Police

The pension agent at the Custom-house has paid off 7,000 pensioners during March. Thurlow Weed received \$24. Daniel Drew and ex-tiov. Dix have thus far failed to draw their quarterly installment. The work of extending the Elevated Railroad

across Battery Park has been begun. This will probably re-units the destruction of many old trees in front of the former residence of George Washington. A case is being tried in the Civil Court at Fordham, involving the question whether a wife owning a separate estate is liable for her husband's debts, contracted in supply-ing the family with the necessaries of life.

Francis Wungro, an Italian, living at No. 153 Elizabeth st, while moving a lot of furniture at No. 220 Grand-st., yesterday, was crushed by a chest falling upon him His right leg was broken, and he received serious internal in

In accordance with the threat made through the Company's attorney, the Panama Railroad Company have instructed their counsel to institute legal precedings forthwitt against the Pacific Mail: ompany for the recovery of \$133, 175-82 cash balance now claimed to be due.

Patrolman Hendrickson was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Erhardt, charged with neglect of duty in railing to render the assistance demanded by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals. The particulars showed that he was doing what he could to assist in the arrest of a stage of ever, when the agent took a seat by the driver and drove away with him. The case was referred to the full Board.

mates of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island, the Superin-tendent has been directed to prepare for occupancy the build-ing formerly known as the "baby Nursery," and the Resident Physician will so select its occupants that the teachable in-mates shall be completely separated from the others who are more seriously affected. An exciting race was witnessed yesterday after noon on Chatham-si. The participants in the race were at apple woman, a young man, and a bit of fractional currency

The latter was whisked from the fingers of the young man-just as he was felicitating blooself on securing it, and went spinning around the corner, a pertinent illustration of the proverb that riches take wings. The new Metropolitan Museum of Art, at I.fth ave, and Eighty second st., is gradually approaching comple-tion, although the art treasures will probably not be removed

tion, although the art treasures wan probably in the shell of the new building is finished, the iron work of the roof is up, and the latting will be done by the beginning of Jaly. It was originally incended to have no rooms below the large hall on the first story, but space is so greatly needed that the Park Commissioners will construct basement apartments. At the chess tournament at the Café Internationa vesterday, Mr. Ensor won two games of Mr. Smith, and Mr. McKenzie one of Mr. Purnell. The recent entry of Messrs McKenzie one of Mr. Purnell. The recent carry of access Brenzinger and Hichardson, two strong players who have played seldom in public for several years, has added to the in terest felt in the result. The largest number of first-class players ever gathered in the country contend daily. To-day Mr. Bird plays with Mr. Delmar, Barrett with Becker, Alber oni with Dill, and Perrin with Hoser.

posed to be interested in the scheme fails to confirm the report that a new through railread line to Chicago is about to be opened. The continuation of the Reusselaer and Saratoga spends. The continuous and the spendible a connected excur-sion route to Chicago by way of Lakes George and Champlain, and ticket arents say that in the event of a Centennia influi-of foreign fourists, the necessary through the kets might per-haps be issued. This line would be longer and more expensive than the three trunk lines, and adapted to the wants of pieca-ore seekers only.

carrillo and Charles Rebello against Shook & Palmer, proprietors of the Union Square Theater, to restrain them from con tinning to represent the play of "Ferreol," now being per-formed at that theater, will be argued next Monday before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. It appears by the complaint of Carrillo and Smith that they to have been the originaters of the plot of the original as as well as the play, and that "Ferreol" is a copy of their of "Indiscretion," which was originally written in on long chough to play the whole evening.

Nothing new has been developed in relation to the Nothing new has been developed in relation to the immigrant headmoney tax. The Commissioners of Emigration are transacting no business pending the preparation of the memorial to the Governor and his action thereon. They are engaged in ascertaining what is the lowest coast at which Castle Garden can be maintained—a result which will be embodied in the memorial to be presented to Gov. Elden on Monday, to whose judgment the Commissioners are willing to heave the whole subject, with the hope that he will suggest to the Legislature some means by which Castle Garden may be maintained in its present condition. Unless some prevision is made for the support of the emigrants soon, they will have to abandon operations.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Semler yesterday held Philip W. Glover or the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury.

The deaths last week numbered 256, of which 37

vers from pneumoma, 28 from consumption, 21 from bron hitis, 20 from d-phtheria, and 11 from small-pox. "Centennial fish market" is the sign before a

ulton-st, store. Patrons anxiously inquire whether the sters and soft-shell clams are 100 years old before purchasing Mr. Seaman, who has been investigating the ac counts of the Board of City Works, yesterday reported that they were in a very satisfactory condition. One or two minor changes were suggested. Kingsley & Keeney yesterday conferred with the

commissioners of City Works concerning the proposed of design of the facing of the Hempstead Reservoir, but no defi

Workmen are widening Fifteenth-st. for the purose of laving new car tracks for the Bocrum-st, line, which intended to run from Fulton Ferry through Fifth-ave, and p Fifteenth-st, and Ninth-ave, to Greenwood.

The Assessment Committee have reported in favor of confirming the paving of the following streets: Franklin st. for \$55,045 82. South Second at for \$1,518 49. Kentave, and First at, for \$70.9 9 74. Kenp at, for \$1,906 56, Schenck at, for \$41,708 83, North Elliott place for \$2,302 90, and Rogers ave. for \$56,747 30. Fire-Marshal Keady for several days past has been

taking testimeny regarding the burning last Monday of a house on the Hay Ridge road occupied by G. A. Fudicker. Mr. Fudicker charges a hired man named Chas. Wind, alias Wendt, with setting the building on five, and the latter says has employer did it. The testimony thus far is conflicting. The investigation will be continued. JERSEY CITY.

Fears are entertained that the west wall of the City Hall will fall, as it leans considerably outward.

A new building has been erected by the Fire Com-

nissioner at a cost of \$7,026 26 for the use of Truck No. 3. A ender company is to be organized and stationed there.

Several fires, quickly extinguished and doing rifting damage, occurred last evening, in addition to the more

Peter Simmons, employed at the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was fatally in-jured yesterday afternoon, while working at Shaft No. 5 known as the "Death Shaft." A beam rell on him, crushing While Mary Ives of No. 15 Desbrosses-st. was

working about a het stove in her rooms last night, her clothing caught are. She was terribly burned about the legs and body, and was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. It is feared that her injuries will prove fatal. Thomas Hanrahan and Thomas Dugan, who

brutally assaulted Jacob Heillem of Henderson at. while committing a highway robbery on him in Marshall-st. Hoboken sere committed to the County Jail yesterday, bail being re-used in consequence of the probability of Heillem dying from Albert Dix boards with Mrs. Hulzer on Websterave., and did work for Charles Heizer until he could not get

paid for his work. Heizer, to get rid of the debt and Dix to gether, threatened his life and also that of Mrs. Haizer if she kept him as a bearder any longer. They sought protection from a Justice of the Peace, who yesterday issued a warrant for Heizer's arrest. NEWARK. It is proposed to form a greenback club in the

Jacob R. Kulp died yesterday from the effects of

The heavy fall of rain on Tuesday night damage sewers, curbs, sidewalks, and road-beds in different parts of the city to the extent of about \$10,000. The roads throughout the township were also greatly damaged. Yesterday a large force of men was put to work by the Street Commissioner to make necessary repairs. The celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation

yesterday by the colored citizens passed off quietly and satisfactorily. The procession, composed of various civic and military bodies, formed at Lincoln Park at 1 p. m. and paraded over a long route. Companies A and G, 8th (colored) Regi-ment, N. G., 8. N. J., were in the line with the "Sons of the Rev. John H. Morgan" of New York. A long line of carriages followed in the rear of the procession, among them being a six in-hand and a tandem team.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN .- Only \$80 remains to the credit of the citizens' relief store. It will be closed next week .... John Hogan attempted to jump from a moving train on the Morris and Easer Raitroad yesteriay. He fell and was seriously injured.

John Miller, son of the President of the Common Council, is still missing. Barbara Gundell was arrested and placed under benda yesterday for examination on a charge of attempt-

ing to extort money from Ann Jelphe of Meadow at, by threat, ening to spread a false report that Mrs. Jelphe had stoich some of her jeweiry.

UNION HILL—Joseph Blatz of New-York and a friend named Hoffman went to visit hie cousin, Mrs. Bochman, at he house on the Bull's Ferry-road on Wednesday, White seated laiking to her, her husband, who is foreman at Linewerth: Browery, came in and kicked them both out of the house in a full of jealousy. Yesterday Bochman was put under bonds to answer for the assault.

NORTH BERGEN.—The total assessment on property for the cast year was \$27,744, of which \$22,493 85 had been collected yesterday. JAMAICA .- The fight for the Supervisorship wazes JAMAICA.—The light to the capital visorship wakes strong and bitter. John H. Brinckerhoff, the present Incombent, was renominated at the Democratic primary on Wedresday night. The Republican candidate is John J. Rider, who was last night approved at the primary, he having previously

was last night soproved at the primary, he having previously been armunced as an independent candidate against M. Brinckerhoff. It was at one time thought that the latter was not likely to encounter much serious opposition, but he appears recently to have fallen under the sever recensure of nembers of his own party, cansed by his voting in favor of large appropriations. Hence, the defeat of Mr. Brinckerhoff by Mr. Hider is regarded as not improbable. In the other towns of cheen county there are no special issues to make the contests for Supervisorship more than ordinarily interesting. In the three castern towns the candidates are all indecatood to be now county men and in opposition to the completion of the new Court-house, which it is believed they intend to oppose under all circumstances, even to the court of last record, alleging that the vote of the Supervisors for the appropriation of the money was illegal.

STATEN ISLAND

EDGEWATER.—This town, which includes a part of the town of Middletown, is now spending about \$15,000 for gas annually, \$10,000 for police, \$20,000 for streets, \$10,000 for schools, \$35,000 for sundry village expenses, \$40,000 for

for schools, \$35,000 for sundry village expenses, \$40,000 for building a sewer, and \$70,000 for State taxes.... Through the oversight of some official, it is said that there are uncanceled indigments for \$15,000 now standing recorded against the village for work done by different persons.

STAPLETON.—Patrick B. Manning, George Coning, and Rudolph Ditton were yesterday rearraigned before Justice Rassier of the charge of violent assault and battery upon Capt. Peterson of the schooner Mary A. Tyier. Manning and Coning were sent to the Richmond Jain default to ball to await the action of the Grand Jury and Ditton was discharged... The Staten I sland dishermen have their nets and boats now nearly in readiness to begin the Spring shad fishing, and should the weather prove favorable Messer. Simonson and Burger will begin setting their poles to-day. Mr. Wardell has already set a few poles near Robbins Reef.

TOTIENVILLE.—It is announced that the steamer Oliphant will be placed upon the routo between Perth Amboy, N. J., and New York next Mouday, stopping here and at Rossiville and Chelsea on the Staten I sland a and Woodbridge and Blazing Star on the New Jersey side.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

MAMARONECK.—A special election will be held next Torsday to determine the Supervisorship, there having been a tie between Wm. Gedney and Charles H. Burney. Harmson.—A fine frame building in the course of erection in the town of Harrison for Mr. Berger, was blown down and completely demolished by the gale on Tursday night. LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

The inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Carmanaville gave an entertainment yesterday for the beneds of the institution. The Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians

after a short assaion yesterday nothing adjourned on account of the death of one of the members of the Order.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn gave a reception at No. 10 Leasure. Brooklyn, last evening. A large number of persons were present, and the entertainments consisted principally of muste and singing, with addresses by Mr. Oakley, ex-Alderman Taylor, and others. A vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the

New York (Homoopathic) Hospital for Women, is to be given at Steinway Hall on the evening of Saturday, April 8. Mise Clara Louise Kellogg has constinted to add to the attractions of the programme. There will also take part Anna Buikley Hills, Gen. Joseph Write, the violinist; Affred H. Pease, the planist, and the Weber Quartet. The closing exercises of the Free Drawing-School

of the Gengral Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen were held at the Approntices' Library, at No. 472 Broadway, last even-

at the Apprentices' Library, at No. 472 Broadway, last evening. The hall was filled with the students and their friends. The works of the pupils, which adorned the wails, consisted of cravion portraits, architectural and mechanism frawings, and models. The graduating class numbers about 70 pupils, to whom diplomas were awarded last evening. Addresses were made by Havilah M. Smith, President of the Society, Thomas D. Stetson, Harvey C. Caulkins, I. C. Knapp, Alexander Claw, and others. The addresses were pleasantly interspersed with singling by the followind quartet Clab. The exhibition of drawings will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

Announcementa;

The blood contains a large amount of iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this vital element.

Dentrifices do not purify the breath, they may disquise its leter for a time. Milk or Magnesia permanently cures it by re-noving its cause.

AGNEW, THOMAS R., the great New-York No. 30 Vesey st. Everybody should call and get bargains. GRADUATED LUNG PROTECTOR-An unwhere. By mail, \$1 50. ISAACA SINGER, Mf. 694 B way, H. N. SQUIRE, 97 Fulton-st.—Watches, Plated Ware, All of the best quality and at smallest profits.

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## DISEASES OF MEN.

The importance of the healthmess of the nervous system cannot be overestimated, its power over life and death and the direct hearing when it has on human mappiness seems to be recognized, its capabilities, its qualities, and its powers; the importance of its healthful preservation, its molecule uses, the danger of overtaxing its whether through thought, study, or intense application in mental investigation and research; whether by the absorbing attention necessary to the conduct of complicated and member tools business interests, or by the excessive tudiquence of the appetites and propietis and propietis and propietis and propietis and propietis and propietis and increasing of the conduct of complicated and member and the second of the conduction of the study, what is excess, and when these exist the absolute necessity of promptly seeking advise from an expert who for along series of years, has devoted his whole time and attention to the study, investigation, and treatment of all the malicies of this important department, to accurately determine the diseased conditions, their nature, causes, and origin, whether arising from the want of experies, the irregularity of excess, and who, from his experience and practice, has learned to discover at orice the decaugement and as promptly apply the remedy, thus avoiding the pantfully slow feeling after the patient, who, very naturally, wants to know without delay whas it he matter, the extent of the derangement, he probabilities or recuperation and the time required.

A striking example of the content of the derangement, he probabilities

nation, who, very naturally, wants to know without delay what is the matter, the extent of the derangement, the probabilities or recuperation and the time required.

A striking example of the value of experience and practical observation, as well as the useralness of the prompt application of suitable remedies, is found in the important statement, coming, not from one, but a dozen public institutions, not only at home but abroad that a very large proportion of these who ander from mental disturbance and absolute insuinty permanently recover, who are placed under treatment within a year after the first symptoms have manifested themselves.

If the intellectual department of the brain has become exhausted by intense mental application, depriving it of the power of connected thought, it can only receive its strength by being properly fed and mourished by the use of certain aystematic methods. It is precisely so in every other department, whether of appetite, propensity, or passion, each requiring a different remody for its recuperation and different means for bringing them up from their overworked and exhausted conditions. The importance of this branch of medical practice can be overmed, for it reaches even to the perpetucional of family names, the securing of herediary titles, and the retention of estates in the same family.

From a long and large experience in this direction I have been able to command by my success the thankful appreciation of some of the first families in the city and nation; and concenting can communicate much to cultivated minds in concention with my practical experience in what pertains to the over-

tainly can communicate much to califyated minds in connection with my practical experience in what pertains to the over-texercise of overy department of the nervous system and the memory of the property of the property of the property of the property of passion.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-ave., near 29th-st.

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